

ARTYKUŁY

OBJAWY ZABURZEŃ UWAGI U DZIECI JAKO WYRAZ WSPÓŁZALEŻNOŚCI MIĘDZY PROCESAMI POZNAWCZYMI, KONTROLNYMI I EMOCJONALNYMI¹

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SYMPTOMS OF CHILDREN'S INATTENTION AS THE EFFECTS OF INTERACTION OF COGNITION, SELF-CONTROL AND EMOTIONALITY

Summary. Clinical symptoms of inattention are present in various child psychopathologies: ADHD, Anxiety Disorder, Learning Disabilities. This study attempts to show that the phenomenon of inattention and mechanisms underlying its manifestation are not homogenous. It is proposed that behavioral symptoms of inattention are the consequence of the complex relationships between components of attention, emotionality and executive functions. The study is based on the analysis of 20 interviews with parents who have voluntarily consulted a child psychologist upon discovering symptom of inattention in their children. Clinical symptoms of inattention described by parents, circumstances of their occurrence, and other psychopathological behaviors accompanying inattention are analyzed. Three typical patterns of inattentive behavior are proposed: impulsive, inattentive-active and inattentive-inhibited. It is hypothesized that the core problem in impulsive children is the deficit of behavioral inhibition, while in inattentive children it is the deficit of executive attention. The differences in clinical symptoms between the two groups of inattentive children are due to the specific emotionality, related to the temperamental characteristics of these children.

OBRAZ SIEBIE CHORYCH NA REUMATOIDALNE ZAPALENIE STAWÓW¹

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SELF-CONCEPT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS

Summary. The goal of the presented research was to quest of the psychological profiles – real self-concept and ideal self-concept – of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA).

Method: Test of Adjectives ACL by Gough and by Heilbrun.

Sample: 110 rheumatoid arthritis patients and 110 healthy people.

Final findings: The real self-concept of women patients with rheumatoid arthritis in comparison with the traits of healthy women is characterized by avoids conflict and confrontations and they perceive others as superior and more efficient.

The real self-concept of men patients with rheumatoid arthritis in comparison with the traits of healthy men is characterized by conscientious, focused on tasks at hand and orderly.

The ideal self-concept of women patients with rheumatoid arthritis in comparison with the traits of healthy women is characterized by tend to become more open in the social interactions and to become more satisfied with their own lives and more self-reliant. The ideal self-concept of men patients with rheumatoid arthritis in comparison with the healthy men is characterized to be more moderate and to have more ability to resignation. Patients with RA demonstrate a specific trait that is based on gender: women have a greater tendency to behave like patients with the Type C behavior and men have a greater tendency to behave like patients with the Type A behavior.

WZORCE RADZENIA SOBIE RODZICÓW W SYTUACJI PRZEDWCZESNYCH NARODZIN DZIECKA – BADANIA WŁASNE

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COPING PATTERNS OF PARENTS IN A SITUATION OF PREMATURE CHILDBIRTH

Summary. Experiences of parents confronted with premature birth of their child can be regarded as psychological trauma evoking complex coping processes. The aim of the study was to describe these processes and to assess their underlying factors. The subjects were parents of 60 preterm children born between 1991 and 1999 in Warsaw and Mazovia region. Two patterns of coping of mothers during child's hospitalization were empirically discerned: coping through distance versus coping through commitment. The choice of a given coping pattern was associated with mother's attitude towards pregnancy and father's engagement.

POSTAWY OSÓB CHORYCH NA SCHIZOFRENIĘ WOBEC WŁASNEJ CHOROBY¹

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THE ATTITUDES OF PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM SCHIZOPHRENIA TOWARDS THEIR OWN DISEASE

Summary. The intention of the following article is to present the results of the theoretical analysis and empirical research conducted on the nature of the schizophrenia phenomenon. The considerations are an attempt at joining in the discussion on the experience of schizophrenia. They are concentrated on description of schizophrenia from the subjective perspective of people with schizophrenia. In this way, the empirical research presented refers to phenomenological and existential model of analysis, which is systematised by means of concept of attitude. As a result it shows particular characteristics of three ingredients: cognitive, emotional and behavioral, of attitudes of people suffering from schizophrenia towards their experience of disease. It seems that they can be both – incoherent and self-contradictory, and also relatively compact.

**ZESPÓŁ WYPALENIA ZAWODOWEGO U PSYCHOLOGÓW
RAPORT Z BADAŃ W WOJEWÓDZTWIE
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIM**

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**BURN OUT SYNDROME IN A GROUP OF PSYCHOLOGISTS
REPORT FROM STUDIES IN CUIAWIAN-POMERANIAN PROVINCE**

Summary. An occupation of a psychologist is one of these, in which, beside knowledge, emotionall bonds and personality traits influence on work success and achievement. According the literature this profession is specifically associated with the burn out syndrom. In the presented studies on group of 52 psychologists recruited from cuiawian-pomeranian province, it was observed that burn out problem does not affect this professional group. The examined sample presented behavioural pattern characterized by moderate ambition in work, distance to professional duties and satisfaction with life.

ZESPÓŁ STRESU POURAZOWEGO U PACJENTA PO SERII WYŁADOWAŃ WSZCZEPIONEGO KARDIOWERTERA-DEFIBRYLATORA

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POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN A PATIENT WITH IMPLANTABLE CARDIOVERTER DEFIBRILLATOR AFTER SERIES OF DEFIBRILLATIONS

Summary. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is diagnosed in person, who has experienced or was witness of life-threatening events, such a natural disasters, serious accidents or violent personal assault. In the paper experiences of patient with implantable cardioverter defibrillator, connected with series of defibrillations and PTSD symptoms after this incident, are present. Diagnosis of PTSD, in spite of untypical trauma, is conducive to understanding symptoms and fitting therapy.

**O CHŁOPCU Z ZESPOŁEM DOWNA, KTÓRY ZACZAŁ MÓWIĆ
W WIEKU 9 LAT I JEGO MATCĘ, KTÓRA JAKO DZIECKO
USIŁOWAŁA ODKOPAĆ KOSZULKĘ Z GROBU**

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**A CASE OF STUDY ABOUT A CHILD WITH DOWN SYNDROME
WHO BEGAN TO SPEAK AT THE AGE OF NINE AND HIS MOTHER
WHO AS A CHILD TRIED TO DIG UP A SHIRT FROM THE GRAVE**

Summary. This is a true story about a boy who was not accepted by his mother as a disabled person. His mother did not feel accepted by her parents, too. They did not respect her needs and emotions. The titled shirt was given to the mother as a Christmas gift, when she was a girl of four. It was her first valuable and own subject in her life. Unfortunately this gift was taken away from the girl because her parents decided to dress their dead baby in it. During the therapy she worked on her self concept of the mother and her image of her son. The relationship between them was becoming better and better. When, after a year of work, the boy became a whole person for his mother and she started to like herself as mother, the boy began to use words in the communication.